

*Exhibit 6*

## First Step Act Admission and Orientation (A&O) Addendum

The First Step Act (FSA) allows eligible inmates to receive Federal Time Credits (FTCs) for successfully participating in approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction (EBRR) Programs and/or Productive Activities (PAs). These credits can be used toward pre-release, community-based placement and/or toward early release to a Supervised Release Term.

### What is the PATTERN Risk Assessment?

All sentenced inmates, regardless of eligibility status, will be assessed for risk of recidivism and for their needs. The Prisoner Assessment Tool Targeting Estimated Risk and Needs (PATTERN) is the automated recidivism risk assessment tool and part of the Bureau's FSA-approved Risk and Needs Assessment System. The PATTERN tool is completed during the Initial Classification and is used to assign each incoming inmate an initial recidivism risk level of Minimum, Low, Medium, or High. You will receive a General and Violent Risk Level and the higher of the two is your overall Recidivism Risk Level. The resulting recidivism risk level is not to be confused with security or custody level. Risk level is re-assessed at every regularly scheduled program review (commonly called a team meeting) throughout your incarceration with the BOP. Your case manager will discuss your PATTERN results during your Initial Classification and at each team meeting throughout your incarceration.

Your case manager will also provide you a copy of your PATTERN risk assessment worksheet at each team. The worksheet will show your current PATTERN risk scores and level for General and Violent Recidivism Risk as well as your overall Risk Level. The worksheet will also list all your program completions for which you are receiving credit.

In addition to the PATTERN risk assessment being reviewed during regularly scheduled team meetings, it will also be automatically reviewed during the monthly auto-calculation of Federal Time Credits to capture changes in risk level elements since the last team. For example, program completions, clear conduct or sanctioned incident reports, and birthdays (age). While this new automation will allow for changes to be credited closer to their occurrence, it will also ensure that changes are credited for the FSA Assessment. This automation applies to all inmates whether in the institution, pre-release placement, on writ, in-transit, etc.

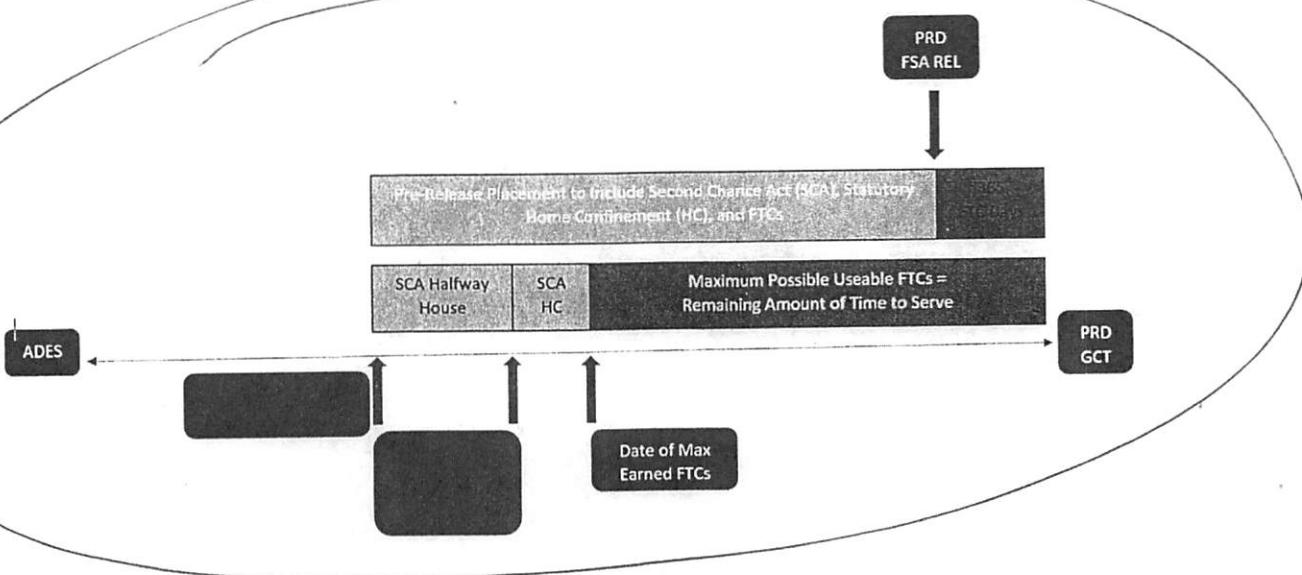
### What is the SPARC-13 Needs Assessment?

The Standardized Prisoner Assessment for Reduction in Criminality (SPARC-13) is the Bureau's needs assessment system. It is used to assess inmates in 13 need areas to focus recommended programming to reduce the risk of recidivating. Portions of the SPARC-13 assessment require the inmate's active participation. Failure on the inmate's part to complete the self-assessment surveys timely will delay completion and negatively impact the inmate's ability to begin earning FTCs as the inmate will be considered to have "opted out," and therefore will be in non-earning status regardless of eligibility to earn FTCs.

*1*

## Do FTCs change my Home Confinement Eligibility Date (HCED)?

Yes and no. Your Home Confinement Eligibility Date is calculated based on your statutory term. FTCs do not impact the number of days making up the eligibility date – that block of days is the same regardless of FTCs earned. What changes is the date itself. This is because the eligibility date is based on the number of days prior to Projected Release Date, and as your release date changes (due to earned FTCs), the Home Confinement Eligibility Date also changes, but the block of days making up the statutory Home Confinement does not. Plus, once you earn FTCs toward early pre-release placement, the Home Confinement Eligibility Date is based on that same block of days, but in advance of the maximum number of FTCs earned.



For example, if you had 30 months to serve (after Good Conduct Time) and had a minimum or low Risk level from the beginning, you could earn up to 415 FTCs. You would also have a Home Confinement Eligibility Date of about 90 days. The first 365 FTCs are applied toward release, leaving you about 18 months to serve. If your unit team also recommended you for a 120-day prerelease placement under the Second Chance Act, that would be added to the 50 FTC days remaining for all total recommended pre-release placement of 170 days. But, because the Second Chance Act Placement is served first to include the 90-day Home Confinement Eligibility, you would have to serve at least 30 of your 120-day Second Chance Act placement in the halfway house before you could transfer to home confinement.

## How do unresolved pending charges and/or detainers impact me getting Time Credit?

As long as you are eligible to earn time credits, an unresolved pending charge and/or detainer has no impact. With the exception of inmates with final orders of deportation or removal – determinations made based on documentation provided by Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE), unresolved pending charges and/or detainers will not impact your ability to apply credit toward early release or pre-release placement.

However, it is important to understand that while you are eligible for halfway house and/or home confinement, placement in the community does NOT eliminate the outstanding detainers and/or pending charges. Meaning - if you are in halfway house and/or home confinement and have detainers and/or pending charges, you are at significantly higher risk to be arrested due to active